

AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICE CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolae." VIRG.

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AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, September 27, 1821, being their Anniversary Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. BY HON. JONATHAN RUSSELL.

Worcester, September 27, 1821.

HON. JONATHAN RUSSELL—

The Committee of Arrangements for the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, of the Worcester Agricultural Society, in compliance with a vote of the Trustees, have the honour to present to you the respectful compliments of the Board, with their thanks for the very interesting Address delivered by you before the Society this day, and to request of you the additional gratification of a copy for their disposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Most respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

LEVI LINCOLN, *Chairman of the Committee, and by their order.*

Worcester, 27th, Sept. 1821.

MR. RUSSELL feels much flattered by the wishes of the Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society communicated through their Committee, to have the Address delivered by him placed at their disposal, and believes it to be his duty to present them herewith a copy accordingly.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, *Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.*

ADDRESS.

The brief period which can be spared for this Address from the multifarious avocations of the day, does not permit the speaker to attempt a minute development of the actual condition, or prospective improvement of Agriculture, or even a general discussion of its leading principles. The subject is boundless; and the few moments allowed to treat it here, a point.

The history of Agriculture, the mother and the nurse of all the arts, is coeval with the history of man; and its extent limited only by his ignorance, his barbarism, or his servitude. The Hebrew records attest its antiquity, and the remains of the most remote heathen science corroborate their testimony. More than four thousand years ago, Egypt was highly skilled in the cultivation of the earth, and consecrated her imperishable monuments to the god of the seasons. Homer, about eight hundred years before our era, sung of the luxuriant harvests of the then olden time; and Hesiod, who was nearly his contemporary, wrote a didactic poem on Husbandry, and spoke even of the engrafting of fruit trees, as the practice of his age. Some centuries later, many Grecian sages, and among them Xenophon, whose work was afterwards translated by Cicero, wrote on this interesting subject. The Roman authors on Agriculture were likewise numerous; and among them too are to be found some of the most illustrious names of antiquity. The stern Cato, the first of them in order of time, did not, in all his hostility to Carthage, prevent the works of Mago, on Agriculture, being thence brought to Rome—while the other spoils of the Carthaginian libraries were distributed among the Princes of Africa,

In the long night of superstition and barbarian tyranny, which followed the downfall of Roman domination, we can find, indeed, no powerful and enlightened patron of Agriculture; for even Charlemagne, in the cultivation of his own estates, appears to have acted more like the miser than the monarch, and to have preferred his little, sordid, personal interests to the great interests of humanity.

From Constantine Pongatus to the Florentine Crescenzo, a period of nearly eight hundred years, no attempt was made in Europe for the revival of Agriculture. During that long and gloomy period, the sword was preferred to the plough; and bigotry and feudal pride joined to degrade and to paralyze the efforts of honest industry. The descendants of Goths and Vandals, who had abandoned a country which prejudice or barbarism had forbidden them to cultivate, would not deign to associate in the labours of the field, with the descendants of the Cincinnatti and the Cesars, who had become their vassals. Altars and arms were the only objects of ambition to ignorant Monks and haughty Barons; and Agriculture, the noblest occupation of freemen, was regarded as an employment becoming only the meanest slaves.

The loud voice of modern times, in favour of Agriculture, has, at last, afforded some indemnity to mankind, for the disgraceful silence of the period just mentioned. Since the essay on Husbandry, composed by Crescenzo, towards the close of the fifteenth century, and, particularly, since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, about the middle of the last century, statesmen and philosophers and philanthropists, of all nations, have rallied around this invaluable art; the new and wonderful discoveries of chemistry have, more recently, been enlisted into its service. The great principles of this art have now, nearly throughout all Europe, been elucidated and inculcated, and its theory rendered almost perfect.

Oriental sages—but I need not swell this account to show the impracticability of treating here, in all its details, all that is known on a subject as old as recorded time, and as extensive as terrestrial space, and which, in every age and country the least enlightened has already commanded the attention of so many of the best and wisest of mankind. An essay indeed, on the cultivation of a single plant, or on the invention and various construction of a single implement of husbandry, would not only exceed the time allowed to this performance, but would, it is feared, exhaust the patience of this audience.

To trace, for instance, the culture of Wheat to its origin, which the Egyptians ascribed to the bounty of Isis; or to attempt even a cursory treatise on the Plough, for the invention of which the same people believed themselves to be indebted to Osiris—would consume the remnant of the day, and night would close on the unfinished labour.

That Isis was the moon, and Orisis the sun, adored in early times by the inhabitants of the Nile, as the divinities of light and life, is sufficient to show the fabulous sources to which this plant and this implement were attributed. It is not even now known to what country mankind were first indebted for Wheat. It grows, indeed spontaneously on the wastes of Persia; but it flourishes in the same manner on the uncultivated plains of Buenos Ayres, and may be, alike, an exotic in both. The learned, however, are agreed that it belongs to the family of the grasses, and that it was, originally, even a very small individual of that family.

Bountiful as nature has been to man in the abundance and diversity of her gifts, it is for this plant he ought to be particularly grateful. It has in every age

furnished the principal nourishment of civilized man; and while it is singularly qualified to sustain his health and life, and to administer to his comforts and even to his enjoyments, it appears to be specially privileged to dwell with him in every region of the earth, and every where to promote and to reward his industry. It accommodates itself to all the varieties of climate in both hemispheres. It supports the ardent beams of a tropical sun, and appears to gather strength and vigour beneath the ice and snow of a polar winter. It once produced, on the southern borders of the Mediterranean, its hundred fold, and thence fed imperial Rome; and now, from the bleak shores of the Baltic, it sends the surplus of its abundant harvests, to relieve the wants and to reproach the error, the ignorance, or the indolence of those who dwell under milder skies.

Wheat not only endures, successfully, the temperature of every clime, but prospers on every soil where it receives the hospitable and fostering care of man. It requires, indeed, a less portion of this care on some congenial soils; yet it affords for it, on all, at least a just indemnity. When skilfully cultivated, it flourishes not only on the rich and generous loams of Brabant and Marshland, but on the more penurious earths of Westphalia and Brandenburg, and, aided by irrigation, even on the sands of Lybia.

In its distinct species, which are few, and in its scarcely distinguishable varieties, which are many, it retains the characteristic lineaments and the vital virtues of its common ancestor; and in every part of the globe, when not proscribed by ignorance, servitude or superstition, it has furnished to man, without any mystical allusion, the staff of life. How to remove the interdict, which appears to have been imposed, in this section of the union, on the cultivation of this precious plant, there is not time here to inquire.

Coeval with Wheat, and the constant instrument of its production is the Plough. This plant and this instrument have, by the universal suffrage of all ages, not only taken rank of all others, but singly or united, have every where been recognised as the representatives of the whole empire of Agriculture.

On the brazen gates, found among the ruins of ancient Thebes, is to be seen the image of the Plough; and the form it had already acquired, in that remote period, is still practically retained in some of the countries of Europe. Before receiving that form, it had probably been for centuries passing through a succession of gradual improvements, from its first rude and simple origin, which is supposed to have been only a sharpened stake. To this stake succeeded a hook, used as a hoe, or drawn as a plough.

The very term, Plough owing to the great diversity in its subject, gives, even now, no precise idea of material, dimension, or form. It suggests merely to the mind some instrument, of whatever composed, or however fashioned, that has the power, acting in a certain direction, to divide, and, in a greater or less degree, to pulverise the soil. The division or the pulverization of the soil is indeed the great end proposed by this instrument; and that kind of Plough which most effectually attains this end, and with the least expense of time and labour, is to be preferred to all others. No kind of Plough yet invented, however, effects this object so perfectly as the spade or hoe; and its only advantage over them is derived from its greater expedition. The same space of ground, when cultivated with the spade or hoe, furnishes a much greater amount of subsistence for man, than when cultivated with the share.

The adage ascribed to the elder Cato—"Change not your plough,"—is now very generally and justly rejected. Attempts indeed, are making not only to

give to this venerable implement the form best adapted to the functions which it is destined to perform, but to replace it by some more efficient and economical instrument. The relative merit of Ploughs now used, in respect to each other; or in respect to the instruments proposed to replace them, furnishes an interesting subject of inquiry to the husbandman, but cannot be treated here. It may be permitted to observe, however, that while Ploughs continue in use, we ought not to ask of Cato, or others, what shall be, invariably, their size or form—or how many cattle shall be constantly employed to work them; but we ought simply to adapt the Plough to the soil and to the intended crop, and the team to the Plough.

Although it be indiscreet to treat here on a single plant, or on a single implement of husbandry, in all their respective relations; and although the whole circle of the sciences may be made tributary to the art of Agriculture—yet the great principles of this art have, recently, been so simplified, as no longer to require either extraordinary erudition or talents for its adequate comprehension or useful application—A disposition to seek for truth, to renounce error and prejudice, and to profit by the experience of others as well as by our own, is all that is necessary, with due diligence and industry, to succeed in the attainment of a competent practical knowledge of Agriculture.

One of the most inveterate and generally prevailing errors in Husbandry, elsewhere, appears to have been a belief that the soil, like animal nature, required repose, and accordingly to leave it, periodically, fallow or uncultivated. This error is now almost exploded; and a judicious rotation of crops, with the proper tillage and the due accession of extraneous support, has been found sufficient not only to maintain the productive vigor of the soil, but to improve it. Although in this part of the country, fallows, it is believed, were never or but rarely considered a necessary portion of an established course of Husbandry, yet there appears to have been substituted for them no systematic rotation of crops, to keep the land in heart, and to augment its fertility. The soil, indeed, has been generally allowed no rest nor repose, but worried with a continual repetition of the same crop, until its vegetative power was exhausted, and then left for a barren pasture or a stinted woodland.

The kind of crops, and the order in which they ought to succeed each other, must principally be regulated by physical and local considerations—that is, by the nature of the climate and of the soil. Over the climate man can boast no direct or positive influence; and if he act wisely, he will humbly conform to its laws, as learnt from experience, nor presumptuously expect that they will be suspended or modified for his special accommodation. With the soil he holds a different relation, and is qualified to act in a more independent manner. By long and attentive observation, or by brief experimental analysis, he can ascertain its component parts, and their various properties, and its peculiar fitness for the healthful production of every useful plant. He can diminish the deleterious superabundance of its stagnant waters; and he will never fail to do so, if he would qualify it to reward his labor. He can reduce its excesses, or supply its deficiencies, by a skilful mixture with other earths. He can excite and augment its productive energies by the application of appropriate manures. And, above all, he can woo and win its favour, and secure its munificence, by cheerfully offering to it the ordained homage of his labor.

In the selection of successive crops, equally congenial to the peculiarities of soil and climate, it is wise to prefer those which, on a given surface, and with the same expense of toil and time, will contribute, directly or indirectly, most to the subsistence or vesture of man. Among the physical means, too, of advancing the interests of Agriculture, are the choice of the fairest seed, and the skilful breeding and treatment of the best races of those useful animals who aid our labors, or furnish us with food or raiment.

Important, however, as the physical considerations, here briefly and partially enumerated, are to

the support and advancement of the great art on which, not the comforts only, but the very existence of the human race mainly depend—still they are of secondary importance and comparatively of little effect, when unassisted by those moral influences which conspire to stimulate and to aid individual and social man in the pursuit of his own happiness, and in the promotion of the general welfare of his species. Although, as has already been observed, the theory of cultivating the earth has of late been brought nigh to perfection—yet the practical improvement of this art, in the absence of the moral influences, just suggested, has made but little progress; for the condition of the husbandman has remained nearly the same.

The Calmuk still wanders on the borders of the Wolga, covered with loathsome diseases, produced by the filth in which he moves, and the half-rotten flesh on which he feeds; and is still exposed to lose his nose, his ears, or his thumbs, at the good pleasure of his chief.

The Hungarian peasant still coats his shirt with a layer of grease, to save a summer's washing—and sleeps abroad, in the open air, with his cattle, or burrows at home, with his swine: stationary or a vagabond, he is still a slave; and even blesses the memory of Maria Theresa, for rescuing him from more than two dozen strokes with a cane, for mere insolent words to his master—and the mother of his children from more than the same number, for the same grave offence, with a switch.

The vassal of Bohemia is still fixed to the soil, and transferred with it and its title of nobility to the new Baron; for slavery and nobility are there, alike, vendible articles.

The Norwegian still mixes in his bread the bark of trees; and the laborer of the fertile fields of Lombardy, while he reaps luxuriant harvests for a foreign master, is compelled to nourish himself, his wife, and his children on a coarse and scanty portion of polenta, savored perhaps with a relish of garlic, or a few drops of rancid oil.

The farmers of Westphalia still smoke themselves and their families, with their bacon, in a common apartment; and many of the inhabitants of the spot where once was the garden of the Hesperides, seldom now taste bread—but are obliged to rake, with their iron hooks, for a precarious meal, beneath the chesnut tree and the oak. The husbandmen of Holstein, and of most parts of Germany, are still joint tenants, with cattle, of the same roof; and even the cottagers of France are exposed in their comfortless, damp and floorless cabins, to every species of disease and suffering. Nay, England, who pretends to have coined the word comfort for her own exclusive use, still allows, in the midst of all her power, and her opulence, and her vaunted prosperity, a large portion of her laboring subjects to feed on private charity, or to depend for subsistence on public support: thus making the boasted birthright of an Englishman a mere title to "ask, at rich men's doors, a little bread," or to sue to a parish officer for a mess of pottage.

It is not mere treatises, composed in the closet, which can redress these wrongs of Agriculture, or inspire even a wish to improve that art, for the benefit of others, in an oppressed, degraded and spiritless cultivator. All the old errors of husbandry, therefore, still prevail in practice; and even in Great Britain, where most has been written to correct them, "but a very small portion of the cultivated districts is, to this day, submitted to a judicious and well conducted system of husbandry—not, in fact, more than four counties; while many large tracts of excellent soil are managed in a way the most imperfect and disadvantageous." If in that country agricultural improvement be thus confined to theory, it is not surprising that no where, on the continent, it should advance in practice—that, in France, there should still be fallows; and that, there and elsewhere, the milky mother of the herd, while she sustains a family by her munificence, should be ungratefully condemned to draw the plough—that the ox should be every where yoked by the horns; and that the horse, in some places, should be obliged to drag

the plough with his tail—that the scanty crops of upland should still be gathered by the Dececarlians, and the almost spontaneous harvests of Andalusia be reaped by the Gallegos—that the Portuguese should never grease the creaking axle of his clumsy wain, nor prefer corn to chesnuts and acorns; or finally, that the Russian peasant should still scratch the earth with his soka and wooden harrow, and despise manure even more than the Jews, who appear indeed to have condescended only to enrich an unseemly metaphor of detestation or contempt.

To insure the practical improvement of Agriculture, a people must be civilized and free.

The lone and defenceless savage will not till or plant the earth, when the fruits of his labor are exposed to the depredations of the first fellow savage stronger than himself, whom chance may lead to his encounter. Both the savage and the slave, indeed, often look upon life itself as a fearful calamity; and sometimes seek to lighten its cares, or to circumscribe its miseries, even by the extinction of their own offspring.

Civilization and freedom are, indeed, essential to the prosperity of Agriculture. Without civilization, there can be no social security for the husbandman; and without freedom, there can be no competent incentive to his industry.

It was in vain that the modern Semiramis of the North, in all her power, allured the Germans, and drove her serfs to settle on the uncultivated wastes of her empire. The blast of despotism still howled through the desert, and there blighted the unsheltered germ of the plant, and palsied the unstrung arm of the cultivator.

Not civilization, however, or even freedom, in its general acceptance, can furnish the strongest moral incitement to the practical perfection of Agriculture.

England and France have, for centuries, been considered highly civilized; and now, compared with Russia, are certainly free—but the equality of man, in both those countries, is at best but an abstract position, and the prejudices and abuses of former ages still partially retain their ascendancy. Mankind still continue, there, to be classed into distinct orders, and thence excited to pursue distinct interests, and to indulge discordant passions. Not only the artificial inequality of political rank, but its necessary concomitant, the excessive inequality of real estate, the twin offspring of the violence and barbarism of darker ages, are there still felt, if they be not acknowledged. If the feudal relation of Baron and vassal do not still exist there in name, many of its evils, in fact, with respect to Agriculture still survive, in the relation of landlord and tenant. The right of soil, both in England and France, is the exclusive inheritance of the few, while the soil itself is cultivated by the many, exposed to all the vexations and exactions, which ignorance and avarice and arrogance may impose on laborious skill and humble and dependent industry. These evils are, even there, seen and deplored by the enlightened friends of Agriculture and humanity; but they can propose no radical cure; they indeed whisper liberality and compassion to deaf and obdurate landlords, and ask them in vain for the prolongation of their leases, and the diminution of their rents.

It is not intended, by the recital of these things, to arouse indignation here, or to excite a spirit of revolution or reform, for the amelioration of other nations; but while they are left "at liberty to manage their own affairs in their own way," we should not be unmindful of our just cause of exultation at the happier lot that has been assigned to us. However ungenerous we may consider our soil, or ungracious our climate—however truant we may have hitherto been in availing ourselves, to the full extent, of the physical means actually enjoyed to improve and to extend the great art of Agriculture, we have reason to be proud and to be grateful, that we are denied none of those moral advantages which can excite or assist in carrying that art to its utmost limit and perfection. We yield to none in civilization and freedom; and we excel all in that practical political

equality, and in that tenure and distribution of the soil which furnish the most powerful motives and means to exact of the earth more than enough for our own wants, and, by adding the surplus to the general stock of human subsistence, to add to the number of the human race, and to the aggregate of human happiness.

The Yeoman of the county of Worcester is the alodial proprietor of the farm which he cultivates, and the acknowledged peer of the proudest member of this community. He walks erect in the elevated consciousness of his own dignity and independence—he attorns to no superior; but feels himself equally aloof from the impertinent intrusions of the steward of a landlord, and the arbitrary requisitions of the tool of a despot.

Aware that his own interests are identified with the interests of his country, and that in promoting either he necessarily advances both, with him self-love and patriotism must be essentially the same. In deciding, therefore, on the conflicting claims of other classes of society, however respectable and useful may be the parties, they ought respectively to be preferred as they contribute most to the prosperity of agriculture, which is equivalent to the general prosperity of this republic.

The sport of no fantastical philosophy or fanatical delusion, the cultivator of the soil does not, alternatively, become a tame and unresisting victim to the active and interested hostility of others, or a desperate crusader against their abstract and harmless opinions; but he is always ready, at the constitutional call of his country, to beat his ploughshare into a sword, or his sword into a ploughshare, as her safety and her honour may require.

Directly and particularly charged as he is with her great paramount concern, and bound as he must be by every consideration, selfish or social, sacredly to guard that trust—he would be guilty of treason against himself and against his country, were he voluntarily to divest himself of his immediate control over it, and commit the rights and the welfare of agriculture to the safe keeping of the comparatively few, whose feelings and views are not necessarily in unison with its prosperity, and who would naturally exercise the power thus acquired for the special promotion of their own peculiar interests.

If there be moral causes peculiarly favorable to the perfection of agriculture, there is, in return, much in agriculture peculiarly favorable, not to the physical and civil well being of man only, but to his moral improvement and excellence.

The pure air of the country, and the masculine labours of the field, contribute, indeed, to develop his animal proportions, and to invigorate his organic and muscular force—to preserve his health, and to prolong his life; but the opportunity afforded, by his rural situation and occupations, for the continual contemplation of the wonderful economy of nature, tends to elevate and to refine, to expand and to harmonize all the faculties of his mind. The august spectacle every where before him, chastens while it sustains his pride, and awakens at once all his kindred kindness and charity towards his fellow men, and all his reverential awe and devotion towards the divinity.

If agriculture thus aids and embellishes and purifies next to religion, this brief and fleeting being, how meritorious is it not, in this Society, to endeavor to increase and to direct its means for such useful and noble ends.

To annually assemble here, with the first fruits of his ingenuity and industry—to excite, by their exhibition, the emulation of his fellow laborers—and thus, in the most acceptable manner, to offer them to Him “who giveth the increase,” may well qualify every worthy member of this Society not only to cherish the delightful consciousness of being the best friend of his country, and the most efficient benefactor of the human race—but to hope, that, for thus improving the talent confided to him, he may receive the assurance of a higher and more lasting reward, in the approving sentence—“Well done, thou good and faithful servant.”

Agricultural Society of the Valley— Virginia.

At a meeting of the above Society, on Monday, the 31st of December, 1821, pursuant to notice, the following objects of the meeting, being first explained by Judge Holmes. The Society proceeded to the election of the following officers, to wit:

HUGH HOLMES, *President.*
NATH'L. BURWELL, *Vice President.*
EDWARD M'GUIRE, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS CRAMER, *Secretary.*

The Society resolved to confine their attention, for the present, more especially to the following

OBJECTS.

1. The cultivation to most advantage of the great staple of the Valley, *Wheat* for market.
2. The *Grazing System* associated with the cultivation of grain:—how far they interfere, so as to lessen or increase the interest of the farmer.
3. The *Family of Grasses*, how far they are best associated, as it regards contemporaneous bloom and ripening, for the purpose of grazing, soiling, or making hay.
4. The different tribes of roots, *Turnips Potatoes, Mangle Wurtzel, Jerusalem Artichokes, &c.* how far, as auxiliaries of food, they are profitable.
5. Whether grinding and reserving the offal of our wheat is not preferable, in point of interest, to selling it in gross to the merchant or miller.
6. The *Improvement of Animals*, for the saddle or draught, as also those for food or raiment.
7. *Implements of Husbandry*, the best mode of using them, their care and preservation.
8. *Farm Buildings*, fences, roads, dry bridges, timber, fuel, &c.
9. *Reports on Practical Experiments*, whether successful or otherwise—the detection or removal of error, while it teaches us to avoid its repetition, may be recorded (without a solecism in terms) in agricultural pursuits, as an *useful blunder*.
10. The *Economy and distribution of Labor* on a farm of given size; calendars of work, embracing the number of hands, horses, oxen, &c. engaged in any particular work every day in the year; rotation of crops on different soils, and their amelioration by manures, plaster, green dressings, &c.
11. And, finally, such other subjects connected with husbandry and the arts, not before enumerated, as the society may hereafter think proper to embrace.

The Society shall meet semi-annually at Winchester, on the 1st day of the Frederick March Court and August Court in each year; at least thirteen members shall be necessary, including the presiding officer, to form a quorum to proceed to business; but if, from any cause, that number do not attend on the first day of the meeting, three members may adjourn the meeting from day to day not exceeding three days.

The officers are to be elected annually at the Frederick March Court meeting, and to serve one year, and until successors shall be chosen; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, the same may be filled by a new election; the person thus chosen to serve the remainder of the year.

Since the following report was made, the stockholders of the Canal, held a meeting, and resolved to open subscription books to receive new subscriptions to the amount of \$600,000, and to collect the \$200,000 out-standing.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

At a numerous and very respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held this day, at the Merchant's Coffee House, the following

report of the committee, appointed at a former meeting, on the 11th Sept. last, was read, accepted, and ordered to be published.

SAMUEL BRECK, Chairman.

W. MERIDITH, Secretary.

Friday, February 8th, 1822.

REPORT

On the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

FEBRUARY, 6th, 1822.

The committee appointed at a meeting of citizens, held at Judd's Hotel, on the 4th day of September last, on the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,

REPORT:

That they have collected all the laws passed by the states of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, to incorporate the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and the supplements thereto. In the law of the state of Delaware, there were discovered some provisions, fixing rates of toll, and reserving to that state a percentage on the annual profits, which, tho' they were rendered less objectionable, by a supplement passed on the 5th of Feb. 1822, seemed still to interpose very serious obstacles. For the purpose of having them removed, memorials to the legislature of that state, then in session at Dover, were prepared by the committee, and two of their number were deputed to present them. On their arrival there, it was discovered that the obnoxious provisions had been repealed, and that the best disposition existed among the members, to promote the important work to which these laws have relation.

Notwithstanding the primary object of the visit was found to have been already accomplished, your committee think that the trouble of the journey was more than compensated, by the opportunity it afforded of removing by explanation, some prejudices and misconceptions, which existed in the minds of a few of the members of the legislature.

Your committee are not aware that there is any thing in the laws of the several states in their present shape, which requires alteration or amendment: at least antecedently to the re-commencement of operations by the company.

Your committee have also individually and by sub-committees, endeavoured to obtain information of the progress made by the company in executing the work; of the causes which produced its suspension; of the present condition of their affairs, and of its practicability and probable usefulness to the nation, and of the citizens immediately connected with it, as well as of the advantages it promises to the stockholders. For these purposes, and to collect and compare the information obtained, your committee have held meetings from week to week since their appointment; and have derived from a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Joshua Gilpin, much information of the most interesting kind; a part of which it is only deemed necessary to lay before you in this report. The book itself is calculated to instruct and persuade, all those who take an interest in the canal, both by the authenticity of

its documents, and the manner in which they are explained. The opinions of the author with regard to the route of the canal, will of course, have their merits tested by future surveys: your committee, however, have learned nothing which could justify them in doubting the general correctness of Mr. Gilpin's statements.

In the course of their investigation, your committee have found cause to applaud the zeal and diligence of the former board of managers. They speak, however, only in reference to their disinterested efforts in forwarding the great work committed to their charge. They will not presume to give an opinion upon the plans which those managers may have adopted in relation to the course of the canal, or the waters intended to be used as feeders; those topics, as already hinted, should be left, as your committee believe, to the decision of the present board of managers, in full confidence that they will be guided by the result of careful surveys, and an honest desire to benefit both the public and the stockholders.

The original subscriptions to this stock are as follows:

In Pennsylvania, chiefly in Philadelphia,	824 shares by 429 subscribers,
In Delaware	712 do. do. 247 do.
In Maryland	256 do. do. 54 do.
	<hr/> 1792 730

Of these Pennsylvania has paid	\$73,400
Maryland about	18,300
Delaware	11,300
Total	<hr/> \$103,000

Leaving due upon the instalments called for:	
From Pennsylvania	\$9,100
From Maryland	7,300
From Delaware	59,900
Total	<hr/> \$76,300

There have been received from the stockholders about	103,000
And expended altogether	122,000
Leaving the company in debt	<hr/> 19,000

The capital subscribed (1762 shares at 200 dollars)	352,400
Of which there has been received	103,000
Leaving due from the stockholders	<hr/> 255,400

Of these 255,400 dollars, it is presumed that 200,000 will be collected: and it is computed, that an additional subscription of 600,000 dollars would finish the work. These two items, added to the 103,000 dollars already expended, would make a grand total of about 900,000 dollars—the interest of which, at 6 per cent. would be

Annual repairs, and attendance on the locks, &c.	\$54,000
	16,000
Total	<hr/> \$70,000

40,000 tons of goods, it is supposed are now annually transported across the Peninsula, at a freight of 40,000 dollars. When the trade of the Susquehanna is added to the new traffic which will be created by the facility of a water conveyance, the increased tonnage

must ensure to the stockholders large dividends.

The legislature of Pennsylvania directed the governor, by a law of the 25th March, 1813, to draw his warrant on the treasury for 75,000 dollars (the par value of 375 shares.) whenever the United States shall have subscribed 750 shares, in Maryland 250 shares, and Delaware one hundred shares.

The board of Managers has been re-organized by an election held at Wilmington on the 28th ult. and is to hold its future meetings in this city.

Upon the whole, your committee have been confirmed in the belief that the canal is of the greatest consequence to the nation, and promises incalculable benefits to the inhabitants of the states and cities more immediately connected with it: perfectly satisfied too of its easy practicability, and at an expense bearing no proportion to the advantage it will yield to the public, and profit it will afford to the stockholders, beg leave earnestly to recommend it to the countenance and support of their fellow-citizens, so that the means may be promptly afforded to the board of completing the work without delay. As it is a work in which the prosperity of Philadelphia is deeply involved, your committee believe they make this appeal with confidence, and that it will be met with a liberality proportioned to its usefulness and magnitude, and consistently with the spirit for public improvement and patriotism, in which the committee venture to affirm our citizens never have been, and to hope they never will be, outstripped by those of any of our sister cities or states.

In conclusion we invite you to contemplate the probable bearing which this work, associated with those already in progress, will have on the future fortunes of Philadelphia.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh open already the vast mines of coal which lay at their sources, and convey to your doors, at a cheap and expeditious rate, the rich products of the districts through which they flow; the waters of the Susquehanna, about to be connected by the means of the Union Canal, with those of the Schuylkill, will furnish an easy, and secure road to your market for that great agricultural territory; a descending navigation to the tide waters of the Chesapeake, with a convenient passage into the Delaware, will afford an opportunity for the boatmen to return home, not on foot as at present, but by the Schuylkill and Tolpehocken rivers, on board their boats, with the proceeds of their sales, invested in your city, instead of other markets as is now done. The construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, will complete this chain of inland navigation. It is for Philadelphia to furnish such means as shall enable the managers to resume their labors and accomplish their end, and by consequence to co-operate with the works of a similar kind now in hand, in securing to our city forever a rank for wealth, population, commerce, manufactures, and general comfort, inferior to no other in the nation.

All which is respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL BRECK,
MATHEW CAREY,

THOMAS P. COPE,
JAMES C. FISHER,
PAUL BECK, Jr.
STEPHEN GIRARD,
WILLIAM MEREDITH,
SAMUEL ARCHER,
WILLIAM LEHMAN,
SIMON GRATZ.

Albemarle Co. (Va.) Dec. 15th, 1821.

MR. SKINNER,

Dear Sir—In the 36th No. of the American Farmer, I find you have given to the public the notes I furnished you, "On the cultivation and management of Tobacco, as practised in this and the adjacent counties of Virginia." These notes, were the result of much enquiry among the intelligent planters of my acquaintance, and are to be considered more as a collection and collation of the experience of others, than my own on the subject. I find however that in the hurry of embodying, the various information I had collected, some omissions occurred, that are important, which I shall now give you, and if you think them worthy of the public eye, you may publish them as a sort of appendix to the notes. The introductory notice you have taken of the essay in question, claims my acknowledgements; but I am disposed to think it is more flattering and complimentary than either the subject, or the writer deserves.

Your friend, &c.

PETER MINOR.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Of rearing Tobacco Plants.

A great scarcity of original land, suitable for raising Tobacco plants, beginning to prevail in the Tobacco region, the difficulty of obtaining such spots, has induced the planters of late years to turn their attention to the construction of artificial and permanent beds.—This is a matter of the first importance, and worthy of great attention. An intelligent friend, and judicious planter, to whom I was indebted for much of the practical detail of the notes, suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed.—Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a hill fronting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small stream may be trained along the upper margin of it. If the soil is unfit for raising plants, (which I have before described as a rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand,) cart proper soil from some other place and cover the ground 6 or 8 inches thick with it. Make a low wall of stone, along the ends and lower side of the bed to keep this soil in its place. Then burn the ground and manage it in every respect as in the case of a new bed. By the aid of the water for irrigation and the eastern exposure, the plants will most generally be insured in good time. After the planting season is over, weed the bed clean, and destroy every species of vegetation upon it, and cover the whole surface with litter from the stable after the manner we do asparagus beds in winter, or with half rotted wheat straw so thick as to prevent all

vegetation from springing up through it. Let it remain thus covered until the next winter, when the time for burning and sowing arrives, when the litter or straw is to be removed very clean, and may be made to enrich some other ground, and the spot burnt and treated as heretofore directed. After the first year, the burning may not be so heavy. I have no doubt but a bed constructed and treated in this manner, will produce good plants for many years. Perhaps it may become *tired* or sick of plants, from the want of some rotation, or from too great an accumulation of charcoal on its surface, in which case it will be easy to remove the earth and substitute fresh soil in its place.

Of raising Tobacco on old land.

Some planters in Albemarle, particularly about the Green Mountain, a region celebrated for raising Tobacco of the first quality, have ascertained that their old land, which had been once exhausted, but made rich again by the use of clover and plaster, will produce as good Tobacco in every respect, as that raised on their best *new* or *fresh* land. This is considered by the planters among the most important advantages they at all derive from the introduction of plaster, for a very small portion of first rate land for Tobacco, now remains to be cleared. An eminent planter from the neighbourhood I have mentioned, describes the following, as the process he pursues, on such land with great success. Supposing the ground to be well set with clover, do not suffer it to be grazed after hay-harvest, that a good coat may accumulate for turning in. In October or November, plaster the land at the rate of one bushel per acre, and fallow it as deep and as well as a good 3 horse plough will effect it. In February or March, take advantage of an open spell of weather, and plough it again with two horses, first strewing another bushel of plaster per acre. This ploughing besides completely pulverizing the earth, and diffusing the decomposed vegetable matter, exposes the cut worm (now in a chrysalis state) to be destroyed by the succeeding cold weather. From this time, until it is to be hilled, the ground may be kept light and clear with harrows, when a third ploughing, and a third plastering of one bushel per acre is given, and the crop then cultivated in the usual way.

I highly approve the hint of your correspondent, T. A. of sowing corn, and turning in Hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail myself of his advice this spring in an experiment I am making upon clover land.

Of Priming and Topping.

A practice has prevailed to some extent for several years, and is constantly becoming more common, of not *priming* or pulling off any of the bottom leaves of tobacco, when the plant is to be topped. Some good reasons, I think, are given for this innovation upon the old practice. In the first place, the pulling off these leaves, makes many wounds, which are thought to produce a temporary check in the growth of the plant. But the leaves if left, gradually moulder away, and drop off without absorbing

much sap from the plant, and protect those above them, from decay and dirt, and this practice is said to have the effect to lessen, in a great degree, the protrusion of suckers from the root. The topping can certainly be done more expeditiously, though I presume at first, it would require more care and attention, as the required number of leaves are to be left exclusive of those, which in the common way, would be primed off. I cannot speak at all from experience, about this method—but I think it is worthy of trial.

Of curing by Fire.

An improved method of firing tobacco, particularly as it respects the diminution of risk and the economy of fuel, has begun to be adopted by some judicious planters, in this part of the country. This is, to make the fire on the outside, say, from 12 to 20 feet from the house, and to convey the heat by a regular flue built of stone or brick, going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues one on each side, are sufficient for a house of 20 feet square or more. The fire is made in the mouth of this flue, on the outside, after the manner of burning a brick kiln. By the draft of air, which goes constantly to support this fire, all the heat is carried into the house, without any of the risk or danger, which attends the common mode. The house should be made tight and close, as indeed every house should be, that is at all used for firing.

Of the construction of Tobacco Houses.

A little more expence and attention than is commonly given to the plan and construction of our Tobacco Houses, would, I think, greatly diminish the labor and trouble of the planter, and facilitate every operation attending tobacco, after it comes into the house. As they are generally constructed at present, the roofs are so slight and insecure as often to permit leaks during hard rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco, while it hangs up; while the body of the house is so open, that tobacco taken down and bulked away for striping or prizing, often gets completely dry by the piercing winds of the spring notwithstanding all the precaution of covering used to prevent it. It has been the reproach of Virginians abroad, that their dwelling houses were generally too costly and extravagant, while their negro cabins, their barns, their tobacco houses and stables, scarcely deserved the name bestowed on them. There is much truth in the charge, and if nothing else will do, let our interest dictate an effort to wipe it off. A single trial, I am sure, would convince any planter of its expediency, and exhibit, even in building tobacco houses, a verification of Mr. Burke's political maxim, "that the road to economy lays through expenditure."

I will close these remarks, by recommending to every planter, to have at least one house, which may be called the packing and prizing house, constructed somewhat after this manner. Build it near the foot of a hill which shall somewhat screen it from the piercing north-west winds. Let it be 20 feet square and two stories high, the first story of stone 8 feet pitch; one side of the house to be partly below the

ground according to the declivity of the hill.—The second story of frame work, having sills, with corner posts and braces only, and enclosed with plank nailed on perpendicularly and the roof covered with shingles. The lower story is to be used chiefly for striping and packing, and in order to be well fixed for this, construct two garners one on each side the centre door, 4 feet high, 6 feet wide and the whole length of the house. This will leave a passage 8 feet by 20, which is ample room to strip in. A cheap stove could be fixed in this passage for the comfort of the stripers in cold weather. Let the garners be raised one foot from the ground, and made air tight, by using well seasoned plank tongued and grooved. In these garners pack the Tobacco, as it comes in order for prizing—and have a covering made in sections like batten doors, that will just fall within the garner and exactly fill the whole space. Weight this covering well with stone and lay clean blade fodder, thickly over the whole. In this way the Tobacco, will be perfectly secure, and undergo no change until it is time to prize it. The prizes may be fixed at the side of the house, under a shed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Information Wanted.

BARNWELL DISTRICT, Duncansville, 1st Feb. 1822.

Dear Sir,

In a little notice I have lately seen published by Mr. Gillet, of Northampton, Mass. Nov. 29th, addressed to Thomas Shepherd, esq. Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, for the Northampton Agricultural Society, purporting that Sea Island Cotton seed is valuable in a two-fold degree—first, for making oil; the residue of the seed valuable for feeding stock—the object of this communication, is to request, through the medium of your valuable paper, that Mr. Gillett, or any other gentleman who is acquainted with the process of extracting oil, &c. from cotton seed, will give such information as they may be in possession of. I presume there must necessarily be a mill, or some machine to grind the seed, &c. but no doubt, the goodness of the gentleman will furnish a *particular* account, *fully* elucidating every part of the process, which information will be thankfully received, and at the same time oblige many South Carolinians: if it will not be requesting too much, a cut,* representing the machinery, &c. and the cost of the same, would add greatly to the above information.

I am Dear Sir, yours very respectfully &c.
W. R. BULL.

JOHN S. SKINNER.

* It shall be given if we can be furnished with the drawing.

From the London Farmer's Journal.

The following account of Newstead Abbey, the famous seat of Lord Byron, is taken from the *Kaleidoscope*, a small weekly miscellany published in Liverpool:—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The front of the abbey is one of the most beautiful and chaste specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, and in the open court before it, the only object for years has been a fountain, discharging its waters from an antique structure of stone, ornamented with a grotesque assemblage of boars, beasts, lions, &c. This, I know, it was in contemplation by the present proprietor, Major Toldman, to remove, and I believe it is now done. The abbey he is resor-

ing in a style of richly classical and appropriate magnificence. Having lived several years in the neighbourhood, the place is familiar to me. The last time I visited it was soon after it was sold; and only two domestics remained to superintend the removal of the furniture.

The embellishments which the abbey had received from his Lordship, had more of the brilliant conception of the poet in them than of the sober calculations of common life. I passed through many rooms which he had superbly furnished, but over which he had permitted so wretched a roof to remain, that in about half a dozen years the rain had visited his proudest chambers; the paper had rotted on the walls, and fell, in comfortless sheets, upon glowing carpets and canopies, upon beds of crimson and gold, clogging the wings of glittering eagles, and destroying gorgeous coronets. From many rooms the furniture was gone. In the entrance hall alone remained the paintings of his old friends, the dog and the bear. The long and gloomy gallery, which, whoever views, will be strongly reminded of Lara, as indeed a survey of this place will awaken more than one scene in that poem, has not yet relinquished the sombre pictures "of its ancient race." In the study, which is a small chamber overlooking the garden, the books were packed up, but there remained a sofa, over which hung a sword in a gilt sheath, and at the end of the room, opposite the window, stood a pair of light fancy stands, each supporting a couple of the most perfect and finely polished skulls I ever saw; most probably selected, along with the far-famed one converted into a drinking cup, and inscribed with some well known lines, from amongst a vast number taken from the burial ground of the abbey, and piled up in the form of a mausoleum, but since recommitted to the ground. Between them hung a gilt crucifix.

In one corner of the servants' hall lay a stone coffin, in which were fencing gloves and foils; and on the wall of the ample but cheerless kitchen was painted in large letters, "Waste not, want not."

During a great part of his Lordship's minority, the abbey was in the occupation of Lord G——, his hounds, and divers colonies of jackdaws, swallows, and starlings. The internal traces of this Goth were swept away, but without, all appeared as rude and unreclaimed as he could have left it. I must confess, that if I was astonished at the heterogeneous mixture of splendour and ruin within, I was more so at the perfect uniformity of wildness throughout. I never had been able to conceive poetic genius in its domestic bower, without figuring it diffusing the polish of its delicate taste on every thing around it; but here that elegant spirit and beauty seemed to have dwelt, but not to have been caressed: it was the spirit of the wilderness. The gardens were exactly as their late owner described them in his earliest lays—

"Thro' thy battlements, Newstead, the hollow winds whistle;

"Thou the hall of my fathers art gone to decay;

"In thy once smiling gardens the hemlock and thistle
"Now choke up the rose that late bloom'd in the way."

With the exception of the dog's tomb, a conspicuous and elegant object, placed on an ascent of several steps, crowned with a lambent flame, and panelled with white marble tablets, of which, that containing the celebrated epitaph mentioned removed, I do not recollect the slightest trace of culture or improvement. The late Lord, a stern and desperate character, who is never mentioned by the neighbouring peasants without a significant shake of the head, might have returned and recognized every thing about him, except perchance an additional crop of weeds. There still gloomily slept that old pond, into which he is said to have hurled his lady in one of his fits of fury, whence she was rescued by the gardener, a courageous blade, who was the lord's master, and chastised him for his barbarity. There still, at the end of the garden, in a grove of oak, two towering satyrs he with his goat and club, and Mrs Satyr with her shabby-cloven-footed brat, placed on pedestals at

the intersections of the narrow and gloomy pathways, struck for a moment, with their grim visages, and silent shaggy forms, the fear into your bosoms which is felt by the neighbouring peasantry at "th'ouldard's devils."

In the lake before the abbey, the artificial rock, which he filled at a vast expense, still reared its lofty head: but the frigate, which fulfilled old mother Shipton's prophecy, by sailing over dry land from a distant part to this place, had long vanished, and the only relics of his naval whim were the rock, his ship buoys, and the venerable old Mary, who accompanied me round the premises. The dark haughty impetuous spirit and mad deeds of this Nobleman, the poet's uncle, I feel little doubt, by making a vivid and indelible impression on his youthful fancy, furnished some of the principal materials for the formation of his Lordship's favourite, and perpetually recurring, poetical hero. His manners and acts are the theme of many a winter evening in that neighbourhood. In one of his paroxysms of wrath he shot his coachman for giving, in his opinion, an improper precedence; threw the corpse into the carriage to his lady, mounted, and drove himself. For this he was tried by the Peers, and acquitted for want of evidence. In a quarrel, which arose out of a dispute between their gamekeepers, he killed his neighbour, Mr. Charnock, the lord of the adjoining manor. With that unhappy deed, however, died all family feud; and, if we are to believe our noble bard, the dearest purpose of his heart would have been compassed could he have united the two races by an union with "the sole remnant of that ancient house," the present most amiable Mrs. Charnock the Mary of his poetry. To those that have any knowledge of the two families, nothing is more perspicuous in his lays than the deep interest with which he has again and again turned to this his boyish, his first most endearing attachment. The "Dream" is literally their mutual history. The "antique oratorie," where stood "his steed caparisoned," and the hill

"——— crowned with a peculiar diadem

"Of trees in circular array, so fixed,

"Not by the sport of nature, but of man,"

are pictures too well known to those who have seen them to be mistaken for a moment.

It is curious to observe the opinions entertained by country people, of celebrated literary characters, living at times amongst them. I have frequently asked such persons near Newstead what sort of man his Lordship was? The impression of his energetic but eccentric character was obvious in their reply, "He's the d—l of one fellow for comical fancies. He flogs th'ouldard to nothing; but he's a hearty good fellow for a' that." One of these mere comical fancies, related by a farmer, who has seen it more than once, is truly Byronic:—He would sometimes get into the boat with his two noble Newfoundland dogs, row into the middle of the lake, then dropping the oars, tumble over into the water; the faithful animals would immediately follow, seize him by the coat collar, one on each side, and bear him away to land. Dogs tutored in this manner are invaluable, because they may be relied upon in cases of actual danger.

W. H.

Henley, September 23.

* Query—Chaworth.

Extracts from an Address

To the citizens of Edinburgh, and to the inhabitants of North Britain in general, on his Majesty's expected visit to Scotland.

By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

"The Muse,
High hovering o'er the broad cerulean scene,
Sees Caledonia, in romantic view;
Her airy mountains, from the waving main,

Invested with a keen diffusive sky,
Breathing the soul acute."

Thomson, (Autumn, line 876.)

We have every reason to hope, that in the course of the ensuing summer or autumn, his majesty will honour his Scottish dominions with his presence.

It is not to be imagined, unless prevented by some unlooked-for circumstance, that his majesty will fail to visit Scotland in the course of the ensuing year; and this may be more confidently relied on, as his Scottish subjects have many just claims to his majesty's favourable attention. The Scottish Throne is, perhaps, the most ancient in Europe; and it is in consequence of his majesty's connection with the Scottish House of Stuart, and its alliance with the English House of Tudor, that he inherits the British Crowns. While other countries may boast of a more fertile territory, a more genial climate, and may possess a more numerous population, there is none, where the cultivated soil produces in more abundance, or where the people in general are more usefully and more profitably employed. The features of the country are picturesque and magnificent; while the people who inhabit it are entitled to respect, from their military and naval achievements—their great industry—their scientific acquirements—and their strict attention to morality and religion.

On the supposition that his majesty will visit Scotland in the course of the ensuing summer or autumn, it is of much importance for the people of this country to consider in what manner they can give a proper reception to their Sovereign.

There are some points deserving of immediate attention, in regard to which, I trust, all true Scotchmen will concur in opinion.

The first is, to render the ancient palace of the Kings of Scotland a fit place for the reception of the Sovereign and his Court, and to improve the access to it. To accomplish these objects, the plan for the improvement of Holyrood House, drawn up by the late Mr. Adam, ought to be immediately set about; and the interior of the rooms fitted up, so as to suit a Royal Residence. The ancient Chapel there ought likewise to be repaired, that the Knights of the Thistle may be installed, in that place, with due solemnity. Such other buildings, also, ought to be commenced, and, if possible, completed, as are calculated to ornament a metropolis, the situation of which is so peculiarly picturesque and beautiful. For instance, the erection of The Pantheon, on the Calton-hill, which has so long been anxiously wished for, by those who are desirous to perpetuate, by so noble a monument, the fame of those military and naval heroes who have been born in Scotland. It would seem, indeed, as if the commencement of this favourite national object were reserved for the presence of the Sovereign in this country, and to immortalize the epoch of his majesty's visit to it.

In his visit to Scotland, his majesty will not be surrounded with those dignitaries of the church, to which he has been accustomed in England and in Ireland; but it would be proper that a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (the only Ecclesiastical Parliament now extant,) were to be held upon the occasion, that his majesty might be more fully impressed with the nature and constitution of the Presbyterian establishment, where the members of the church make up for disparity of rank, by the opportunity they have, of exercising their talents, in the progressive judicatures of the church; and where the only distinction arises from superior merit and virtue.

The City of Edinburgh has been called the modern Athens. Its situation is, in some respects, similar to the ancient metropolis of Attica; and in its devotion to literature, it bears a great resemblance to that celebrated city. His majesty will naturally wish to examine all the particulars connected with this empori-

um of science, in which so great a number of individuals, are instructed in a knowledge of medicine, in ancient and modern languages, and in every species of art and science distinguished for its utility.* Few of those celebrated characters, who once adorned the literary circles of Edinburgh, now exist; but we have still to boast of some remnants of the old stock, a Dugald Stewart, and a Henry Mackenzie, and likewise some more modern authors of distinguished celebrity.

There is no country, perhaps, where agriculture and gardening are carried to greater perfection than in Scotland. The instruments of husbandry are so simple and efficient, and the whole system so easily understood, that the prediction of the late President of the Royal Society, (Sir Joseph Banks,) is likely to be verified, "That agriculture will owe more to the Scots, than to any other nation, since Adam first wielded the spade." A ploughing match, on an extensive scale, would be an interesting spectacle for the Sovereign to witness.

The art of roadmaking has also been carried to great perfection in Scotland; and it is to be hoped that the roads over which his Majesty will probably travel, will be repaired previous to his majesty's arrival in Scotland, on the principles of Macadam. The streets of Edinburgh, also, will require much attention and improvement.

The perfection to which various manufactures have been brought in Glasgow and its vicinity, and the beauty of the fabrics wrought in that neighbourhood, must excite the admiration of every beholder; and to these, the Royal Visitor will naturally direct his attention.

In regard to other objects of useful inquiry, the Sovereign will have an opportunity of investigating in Scotland, with peculiar advantage, some of the most important branches of political economy; in particular—the system of parochial education, and its effects—the management of the poor—the laws for the inclosing of land, and the division of property held in common—and other branches, on which depend the substantial interests of a nation. In no other country, also, have inquiries of a statistical nature been carried to such an extent, for accounts have been drawn up, not only of every parish, and of every county in the kingdom, but a general view of the state of the country at large has been published, accompanied by tables, containing statements of every particular, with which a Sovereign, or a Minister of State, would wish to be made acquainted.

There is no country, therefore, where a mind, anxious for the attainment of useful knowledge, could acquire more valuable information, than in Scotland. Yet, on such an occasion, objects of a more amusing, but less important description, are not to be disregarded.

It may be proper to consult the ancient records of the City of Edinburgh, in order to ascertain in what manner the Kings of Scotland were formerly received on their first arrival in that metropolis; and to renew, so far as modern manners will admit of it, the same style of reception.

Besides modern races, exclusively confined to one object, it would be desirable, to add to them, exhibitions of some of those gymnastic exercises for which Scotland was formerly celebrated. A Musical Festival, also, in which Scottish music should have its full share, should not be omitted.

It would be gratifying, on particular occasions, to see his majesty and his Scottish subjects, attired in the ancient garb of the country. Indeed, nothing would have a more striking effect on the mind of a stranger, than to witness the Highland dress—the Highland music—and the Highland dances revived†.

* It would be right, that, in one great procession, all the teachers and educating individuals in Edinburgh should pass in review before his majesty. It would be a new and most interesting spectacle.

† The Highland Ball, given in the Assembly Rooms of Edinburgh last spring, is acknowledged to have been one of the most delightful and brilliant spectacles that has ever been exhibited.

so as to represent to the eye, the manners and customs of ancient times. To see a hundred Chiefs, and Highland Lairds, attended by the elite of their respective clans each wearing the peculiar tartan or "set" of his tribe, would be a sight which could only be seen in Scotland.

His majesty may also partake, amidst the scenery of the Grampian Mountains, the amusements of the chase, as enjoyed by his ancestors, of which so striking a description is given in the ancient Histories of Scotland*.

The object of a Sovereign, however, in visiting the more distant parts of his dominions, is not amusement merely, or the exhibition of shews of pageantry (though these public testimonies of respect and affection are not without their use,) but his real gratification must arise from the exercise of his mental powers—from the acquirement of new information—from his uniting his subjects, by conciliating religious or political animosities, which has been so happily accomplished by his majesty in Ireland,—and above all, from the means with which he is thus furnished, of ascertaining, how he can best ameliorate the condition, and augment the happiness, of his people.

On the whole, there can be no doubt, that the proposed visit of his majesty will prove highly gratifying, both to him and to his subjects in Scotland, and may eventually prove the source of important benefits to the northern part of his dominions; and, for that purpose, it would be desirable that preparations for his reception were made early, so as to be done in a manner likely to be acceptable to his majesty, and creditable to his Scottish subjects.

To contribute to so important an object, the preceding hints are thrown hastily together.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

133, George-street, Edinburgh, Nov. 12, 1821.

N. B. It appears from the account of the Crown revenues of Scotland, printed by order of the House of Commons, 26th June, 1821, that these revenues amount to 77,000l. per annum, and that the charges on them are only 59,000l. leaving a surplus of 18,000l. per annum, three years of which, or 50,000l. in all, ought at least to be appropriated for the expences of his majesty's journey to Scotland, in order to render it as magnificent and beneficial as it ought to be.

* More especially in Lindsay of Pitcottie's History.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

CARROT CROP may be successfully cultivated in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS 8th February, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Finding that the carrot crop, has not been hought unworthy of the particular attention of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, I take the liberty, to give you the result of an experiment made in the last year, in Worcester County, Maryland, with the view to ascertain, if they were worth raising, as food for milch cows, and ewes with young lambs. You are aware, that an abundance of succulent food, is always desirable for both—the turnip, even of the most approved species bears no comparison with the long orange carrot in point of nutritious matter.

A piece of ground, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, was twice ploughed, jagged, and then had the clods broken in pieces with a hoe. Desirous to perform all the work myself, after the ground was prepared to receive the seed, I laid it off by lines across the plat, two feet asunder. Small trenches were afterwards made, and seeding commenced. But really, the labor of scattering the seed carefully in the

drill, was so fatiguing, that I abandoned it, and proceeded to drop them in the ground, previously marked at the original distance one way, and about six inches the other. The view, in the latter mode of sowing, was to place three to four seeds in each place, they are however so difficult of management in the wind, being armed with spiculae which serve as wings to them, that little certainty prevailed in that respect. This done, my crop soon appeared, and with it an innumerable host of weeds.—As soon as the carrots were well up, and of sufficient size to discriminate with certainty between them and their neighbors, I proceeded to pick out the weeds, and work them over with the hoe. A second operation of this sort, taking out superfluous plants, as well as weeds, and working again with the hoe, completed the tith. In a part of the ground you will recollect, they were drilled. In succoring or singling, I intended to leave the plants, three inches asunder, but, believe they were frequently nearer and almost never beyond that distance. In the rest of the ground two and three were left in a place. The drills produced in proportion to extent, as much in bulk, or weight perhaps, as the other mode; the roots however, were neither so long large, nor fair. The result of my experiment was a crop of forty five bushels, after the consumption of the family, until it was taken up in December. If this yield is worthy of notice by those who are disposed to cultivate the carrot, you can use this communication accordingly.—I am yours respectfully, J. S. SPENCE.

P. S. No manure was used. I am convinced that I could raise, with my experience of the last year, a larger quantity, from the same ground. I will barely add that it is necessary to work the earth well, and to as great depth as practicable. It is absolutely necessary to avoid whilst the plants are small, throwing any earth into the bud, as it will certainly cause the root to branch, and become, short, hard and knotty.

We are glad to be thus supplied, on authority so satisfactory, with proof of the capacity of our soil and suitableness of our climate in Maryland, to produce this valuable crop, on a scale not inferior to the most successful cultivators of it in other parts of the union.—for certain it is, that we have hitherto universally neglected a resource, on which the most exemplary farmers of the eastern states very much rely for the support of their stock. The experiment here detailed, communicating both the mode and the result, should lead others to follow the good example—of the suitableness and value of both the carrot and mangel-wurtzel, for feeding milch cows and ewes having lambs, there can be no doubt; in illustration thereof, we subjoin a communication from the last number of the London Farmer's Journal, which, as well as the Farmer's Magazine of Edinburgh, we regularly receive in exchange for this work.

Editor Am. Farmer.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

On Feeding Ewes with Mangle Wurtzel.

HERFORDSHIRE, Dec. 12, 1821.

Sir,—As I consider it to be the duty of every individual connected with the agricultural in-

terest to communicate to the public the result of satisfactory and beneficial experiments, I will briefly answer the several queries of M. W. in your journal of this week.

From the principal part of my turnip crop failing in the year 1820, I was compelled to feed my stock on my crop of mangel wurtzel; the ewes, before lambing, were taken off the few turnips I had, and put into the fold, where they were fed with mangel wurtzel, and a very small quantity of hay, and without water. After lambing, they were given the same food, and from the great flow of milk produced, the lambs were in very high condition. The whole of my flock were kept entirely on this food, from the beginning of January, 1821, to the end of March, during which period I weighed eight wether sheep, and put them into a barn, when they were given twenty-five pounds of mangel wurtzel, and about five pounds of good hay for each sheep, every twenty-four hours, for five successive weeks: some of them gained more than others; but on weighing them out, at the expiration of that time, they had increased upon an average, eight pounds per quarter. I can also state that, having killed several of the sheep, the mutton was particularly mild and sweet. I am fully persuaded that there never was better food for sheep, or food that will create so great a flow of milk from the ewes. If you consider this a sufficiently minute reply to the queries of your correspondent, I think the sooner it is made known, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the more satisfactory it will be to M. W. I remain, your well-wisher,

P. S. It is necessary to observe, that the mangel wurtzel must be carefully cleaned, without washing, and given whole.

RECIPE

Consumption.—Completely to eradicate this disorder I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing, but I will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly) wearing flannel next to the skin, and taking every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with the expressed juice of green Hourhound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest fever could give room to hope for.

I am, myself a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable, and though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks' use of the hourhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long, and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

A CATALOGUE OF

Farm and Garden Seeds,

Books on Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery—for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. S. THOMAS,

No. 57, South-street, Baltimore.

FIELD SEEDS—Mangel Wurtzel, Short Orange Carrot, same as described in a late No. of the Ameri-

can Farmer as of the best quality—Long Orange Carrot, Purple bearded Spring WHEAT, English White Essex do. do.

TURNIPS—Ruta Baga or Yellow Swedish Turnip, Early Dutch do. Early Yellow do. Long French do. Green Round do. Round White Norfolk do. Globe do. Malta or Yellow Russia do. a new kind, White Tankard do. Green Tankard do. Red Tankard do.

GRASS SEEDS—Trefoil, this grass is cultivated in the same way as Red Clover, and is used as a substitute for that, when the lands have become "Clover sick"—it makes good hay—English Perennial Red Clover, Lucerne, St. Foin, Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, English Meadow Foxtail, Burnet Grass, green all winter, Spring Tares or Vetches, Millet, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Clover, Herds Grass.

GARDEN SEEDS—Superfine early Peas, Charlton do. Early Hotspur do. Dwarf Marrow do. Large Marrow do. Large Green Imperial Marrow do. Dwarf Imperial Marrow do. Green Marrow do. Knights Marrow do. a great delicacy, Egg do. Prussian Blue do. very great bearers, Royal Dwarf do. Cluster Peas, a new kind and great bearers.

BEANS—Frost Beans, Windsor Beans, Turkey Long Pod do. Early Kidney do. Red Speckled Kidney do. Dun colored do. do. Liver coloured do. do. Yellow do. do. Du ch Dwarf do. do. Cantaberry do. do. Black speckled do. do. Battersea do. do. Best Lima do.

CORN—Early Golden Sieux Corn, fit for boiling in 60 days, ripe in 90 days—Early sweet sugar Corn.

ONION—Strasburg Onion, White Portugal do. Silver skinned do. very fine, Deptford do. Welch do. Tripoli do. best of all, White American do. Yellow do. do. Red do. do. these three come to perfection in one season, Flag LEEK, Large Swelling PARSNIP, Italian PARSNIP, Scorzoner, SALSIFY.

RADISH—Early Scarlet Radish, Salmon do. White Turnip do. Red Turnip do. Black Spanish do. Long white Naples do.

LETTUCE—Early frame Lettuce, Grand Admiral do. Hardy Green do. Tennis ball do. White Cabbage do. Drumhead do. Dwarf forcing green coss do. Large Brown Bath coss do. Florence coss do. Imperial do. Round SPINAGE, White curled ENDIVE, Curled CRESS.

BEET—Long smooth blood Beet, Red Turnip rooted do. White do. Green do. for pickling.

CELLERY—Patagonian Cellery, very large, Solid white do. Red solid do. Italian upright do. Garden SORREL, French do. CORN SALLAD, Curled PARSLEY, Hamburg do. very fine.

CABBAGE, &c—Early Cauliflower, Late do, Early Dwarf Cabbage, Early York, do. Early Dutch do. Large York, do. Large Battersea, do. Sugar Loaf, do. Large flat Dutch, do. Red Dutch, do. for pickling, Large green Savoy do. Dwarf green Savoy do. Yellow curled Savoy do. Early Cape BROCOLI, Late Cape do. Early purple do. Late purple do. Dwarf purple do. Green do. White do. Green curled BORE-COLE, Brown curled do. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Scots CALE, Sea do.

CUCUMBER, MELLON, SQUASH, PUMPKIN, &c—Early prickley Cucumber, Fine long do. White spine do. Green Turkey do. White Turkey, do. Paris Rock Cantelope Mellon, very fine, Cantelope do. Musk, do. Water, do. Golden yellow Pumpkin, Early bush Squash, Winter crookneck do. very fine Rabbit-nose or Squash PEPPER, Cayenne, do. ASPARAGUS—MUSTARD.

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS, &c—Balm, Sage, Pot Marjoram, Sweet do. Winter Savory, Summer do. Thyme, Hyssop, Sweet Basil, Bush do.—Rosemary, Lavender, Fennel, Anise, Carraway, Saffron, Peppergrass.

BOOKS—Farmer's Companion, being a complete system of Modern Husbandry, by R. W. Dickson, M. D. illustrated by 104 plates, 2 large volumes, \$15.—Moubray on Poultry, Swine and Cows—Keys on Bees—Tibb's Experimental Farmer—Cully on Live Stock—Curtis on Grasses—Carnell on home-made Wine—Mawe's and Abbercrombie's Gardener.—Beatson's

new system of Cultivation—Huish's instructions for using the Bee Hi e.

A general view of the state of Agriculture in the following counties in England and Scotland, drawn up by order of the National Board of Agriculture, and officially correct. Each complete in one volume, and varying in price from two and a half to five dollars. Viz.—Bedford, Bucks, Cambridge, Cheshire, Devon, Durham, Gloster, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lancaster, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Shropshire, Suffolk, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, Worcester, Wilts, York, Berwick, East Lothian, Roxburgh, and West Lothian—all by different authors, forming a mass of agricultural information from the pens of the first agriculturists in England.

MACHINERY, &c—The following are put at first cost in London, to close sales:—Improved Hay Making Machines. These are great labor saving machines; are drawn by one horse; are very strong and durable. I used one of those machines upon my farm the last summer, which far exceeded all expectations, making Hay as fast as fifteen men could cut it. Price \$75.—Devonshire Hand Apple Mills, \$30—Single-hand Drills, \$15—Northumberland Drills, \$20—Hill's Hoe Ploughs, with cultivating Irons, spare shares, &c. \$25—Expanding Horse Hoes from 8 to 18 inches, \$15—Flexible tubes for sheep that are hoven or choked, \$3—Banbury Turnip Cutters, \$25—Bow Index Guages, \$15—Weighing Machine, \$25—A new and greatly improved Wheat Fan, \$25.

Very large allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

EXILE.

For Sale, the imported Cleaveland Bay.

He will be three years old in May, and is upwards of 16 hands high. The following is the description of his breed from the gentleman in England, that bred him, who is admitted to have the best of them.—"The breed of Cleaveland Bays, of which your colt Exile is of the pure blood, was the native sort of improved English Horse, before the introduction of the Arabians and Barbs. Yorkshire has always been celebrated for its horses, and Cleaveland is the northern district of that county. By crossing the mares with race horses, the Yorkshire breeders have supplied, for many years, the Metropolis with high priced coach horses, and the sportsman with hunters, to carry high weights. The cross with the blood horse is admirable, as it combines strength and power with fleetness. But by crossing too much with the racing blood, we have lost so much in size and strength, that it is difficult to get a horse to carry weight, that has sufficient activity. To bring back these qualities, the Cleaveland Stallion, is particularly adapted. They are of themselves, good carriage horses. I have a pair of my own breeding, for which I would not take 300 guineas—for cavalry they are capital, combining the weight of the heavy, with the force and impetus of the light. For the plough, their quick step is of great advantage—their color ranges through the various shades of bay, but I never have bred them of any other colour—when I purchased them seven years ago, the breed was becoming very scarce, but I hope it will be restored." For further information respecting this race of horses, see Strickland's Survey of the East riding of Yorkshire, Marshall's Yorkshire, Cully on Live Stock, &c. Exile may be seen at Crowell's Livery Stables, Commerce street, where he will remain 10 or 12 days.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the N. W. corner of Market and Belvidere-streets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed—Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to.